



## Degrees Conferred

Another metric to benchmark college completion is to track the progress of total degrees awarded over time. This measure may be the result of an increase in overall enrollment numbers rather than an increase in rates of completion. From 2005-06 to 2007-08,

- the number of Hispanics who earned an undergraduate degree in Texas increased about 7% from 2006-08, while all other race/ethnic groups increased 4%.
- Texas had one of the largest increases in degrees conferred to Latinos over 3 years among the top 10 states enrolling Latinos.

For more information on these metrics, download *Benchmarking Latino College Completion to Meet National Goals: 2010 to 2020* and *Degrees Conferred to Latinos: 2006-2008* at [www.EdExcelencia.org/research/EAF/Benchmarking](http://www.EdExcelencia.org/research/EAF/Benchmarking)

## Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions in Texas showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of institutional programs with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

### **Dual Enrollment Program - The University of Texas Brownsville and Texas Southmost College**

The University of Texas Brownsville offers a dual enrollment program that enables high school students who meet institutional and course-based admissions requirements to receive simultaneous credit for high school level and college level classes. In fall 2007, dual enrollment population accounted for approximately one-third of the UTB total enrollment of 17,215 and represented 18 South Texas high schools. Further, these students had higher retention rates than other students at the University. The one-year retention rate for college students who were former dual enrollment students was 73 percent, compared to 59 percent for non-dual enrollment students. (<http://www.utb.edu/vpaa/dual/Pages>)

### **Model Institutions for Excellence (MIE) - University of Texas at El Paso**

The program's goal is to increase participation and success of underrepresented minority students, especially Latinos, obtaining degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields at UTEP. For the 1999-2000 academic year, 219 STEM degrees were awarded to Latino students (289 overall) and for the 2004-2005 academic year, 374 STEM degrees were awarded to Latino students (440 overall). (<http://research.utep.edu/mie>)

For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia* in Education's Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/examples>

## Ensuring America's Future partners in Texas:

Greater Texas Foundation: [www.greatertexasfoundation.org/](http://www.greatertexasfoundation.org/)

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities: [www.hacu.net](http://www.hacu.net)

Intercultural Development Research Association: [www.idra.org](http://www.idra.org)

Project Grad USA: [www.projectgrad.org](http://www.projectgrad.org)

Texas House of Representatives, Representative Joaquin Castro:

<http://www.house.state.tx.us/members/member-page/?district=125>

TG: [www.tgslc.org](http://www.tgslc.org)

University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College: [www.utb.edu](http://www.utb.edu)

University of Texas at El Paso: [www.utep.edu](http://www.utep.edu)

University of Texas System: [www.utsystem.edu](http://www.utsystem.edu)